THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

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The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

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THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. 1.] RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1864. [No. 65.

No Issue of Veracity Between Gov. Vance and Dr. Leach.

We have received the following communication from Dr. J. T. Leach, touching the matter of veracity between that gentleman and Gov. Vance in relation to the latter's endorsement of the Johnston county resolutions. It willbe remembered that the *Progress* and *Standard* have charged, upon the authority of Dr. Leach, that Gov. Vance endorsed the Johnston resolutions containing the first proposition to call a Convention of the State. Gov. Vance authorized us to deny this charge, and we did so accordingly. Dr. Leach admits that Gov. Vance objected to the "latter part of the 4th resolution"—which indicates a purpose, in the alternative mentioned, to hold a Convention, &c. This is the whole matter in controversy, and it is evident from Dr. Leach's letter that he acquits Gov. Vance of the charge of having advocated the Convention proposition.

We publish the two sets of resolution as requested by Dr. Leach:

LEACHBURG, June 30, 1864.

DEAR SIR: In the weekly *Conservative* of the 24th inst., I find the following language copied from the North Carolina *Standard*:

"Mr. Holden in his paper of the 10th instant, stated that about the time Gov. Vance wrote his letter to President Davis, in regard to peace, he endorsed the Johnston county resolutions, which contained the first proposition for a Convention made by any public meeting in the State."

To which you replied, by saying that Gov. Vance authorized you to say the statement is utterly and entirely false.

In reply to the denial of Gov. Vance in your paper, my name is referred to by Mr. Holden as evidence of the truth of his statement in an article headed Dr. Leach and Gov. Vance, in which Mr. Holden gives my statement on the subject, as contained in the appendix to the life and times of D. K. McRea, Esq., to prove that Gov. Vance did see, read, and endorse the Johnston county resolutions in manuscript.

As my name is referred to in connection with the subject, I feel it my duty not only to myself but to Gov. Vance and Mr. Holden, to give a correct statement of the whole transaction from my own personal knowledge as regards the resolutions.

There were two political meetings held in Johnston county—one on the 6th of January, 1864, at Coat's muster ground, and another on the 7th of January, 1864, in Smithfield.

The resolutions referred to by me in the appendix to the life and times of D. K. McRea, Esq., and alluded to by Mr. Holden, were those adopted at the meeting on the 6th, held at Coat's muster ground, that Gov. Vance saw, read, and endorsed in manuscript, remarking at the same time that there could be but one objection to them—that the language in the latter part of the 4th resolution might be construed into a threat. I replied it was not intended as such.

I know nothing about the disposition made of the resolutions adopted by the meeting in Smithfield on the 7th inst. Gov. Vance, and Mr. Holden, and to satisfy the public mind on the subject, you will confer a favor on me by copying both sets of resolutions as published in the North Carolina *Standard*, of the 18th and 20th of January, 1864.

At this stage of the subject I see no necessity for raising the question of veracity, either between myself, Gov. Vance, or Mr. Holden.

Yours respectfully,

J. T. LEACH.

BESOLUTIONS OF PUBLIC MEETING IN COATS DISTRICT.

WHEREAS, The alarming and fearful tendency of the Confederate government towards a military despotism by the enactment of unjust and oppressive laws to her citizens, is just cause of complaint; and whereas, an earnest desire on our part, as citizens of a sovereign and independent State to restore justice, secure domestic tranquility, and perpetuate the blessings of civil and religious liberty to ourselves and our posterity, is just cause for assembling together, consulting for our common good, instructing our representatives, and petitioning the Legislature for a redress of grievances:

Resolved, That as all political power is vested in and derived from the people *only*, that any legislation by the Confederate Congress, or decision of the judiciary, denying or abridging those rights, would be unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive, and should be resisted by all Constitutional and legal measures.

Resolved, That a strict subordination of the military to the civil law is one of the pillars of republican liberty, and any attempt to abridge or destroy it by a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, or to supercede the civil law upon the plea of military necessity, or to institute a supreme law power, would be revolutionary and despotic.

Resolved, That the late act of Congress, conscripting those who had put substitutes in the army, was a gross violation of plighted faith between the government and her citizens, and is well calculated to destroy the confidence of the people in the stability of the government, the wisdom and honesty of Congress and the administration.

Resolved, That North Carolina, as a sovereign and independent State, has the right to consult the present good, and future happiness of her citizens; and when she is forced to choose between a military despotism and her State sovereignty, for the good of her people, she will choose the latter by a Convention of her citizens.

Resolved, That the prompt and decided course of Gov. Vance, in maintaining the rights of the people, and the supremacy of the civil over the military law, meets our unqualified approbation; and we embrace the present as a fit occasion to assure him that the people will in the future, as they have in the past, sustain him in the protection of their rights, and the discharge of his duty as the Executive of North Carolina; and that we most respectfully and earnestly request him to convene the Legislature at an early day, if, in his judgment, the interest of the people and the maintenance of our rights as citizens of a sovereign and independent State, require it.

Resolved, That we regard this as a favorable opportunity to re assure our brave soldiers on the tented field that no effort of ours will be spared to provide for their wives and children in their absence, and that we exhort them not to desert their comrades in arms, but to stand by their rights, hoping that a speedy and honorable peace may crown their toils and dangers.

Resolved, That the name of Gen. J. T. Jackson is dear to the heart of every patriot, and that his kindness of heart to his soldiers and brave deeds as a commander, have excited the applause and admiration of the civilized world; and that this meeting, in appreciation of his goodness and greatness, raise the sum of $200, as a contribution for erecting a monument to his name, and that said amount be placed at the disposal of His Excellency, Zebulon B. Vance.

Resolved, That we endorse the public press in North Carolina that are in favor of the settlement of this bloody, cruel war by negotiation; and that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Raleigh *Standard* for publication, and that those public journals in the State favorable to an honorable peace be requested to copy.

RESOLUTIONS OF PUBLIC MEETING IN SMITHFIELD.

WHEREAS, The alarming and fearful tendency of the Confederate government towards a military despotism by the enactment of unjust and oppressive laws to her citizens is just cause of complaint; and whereas, an earnest desire on our part as citizens of a sovereign and independent State, to restore justice, secure domestic tranquility, and perpetuate the blessings of civil and religious liberty to ourselves and our posterity, is just cause for assembling together, consulting for our common good, instructing our representatives, and petitioning the Legislature for a redress of grievances; therefore be it—

Resolved, As all political power is vested in and derived from the people only, and that any legislation by the Confederate Congress or decision of the judicary denying or abridging their rights, would be unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive, and ought to be resisted by all constitutional and legal means.

Resolved, That a clear and strict subordination of the military to the civil law is one of the pillars of republican liberty, and any attempt to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, or to supercede the civil law upon the plea of military necessity, or to institute a "supreme law power," would be revolutionary and despotic.

Resolved, That the late act of Congress conscripting those who had put substitutes in the army, was a gross violation of plighted faith between the government and her citizens, and is well calculated to destroy the confidence of the people in the stability of the government, the wisdom and honesty of Congress and the administration.

Resolved, That North Carolina, as a sovereign and independent State, has the right to consult the present good and future happiness of her citizens, and when she is forced to decide between a military despotism and her sovereignty for the good of her people, she will choose the latter through a Convention of her citizens.

Resolved, That the prompt and decided course of Gov Vance in maintaining the rights of the people and the supremacy of the civil over the military law, meets our unqualified approbation, and we embrace the present as a fit occasion to assure him that the people will sustain him in the protection of their rights and the discharge of his duties as the Executive of North Carolina, and that we most respectfully and earnestly request him to convene the Legislature, at an early day, if, in his judgment the interest of the people and the maintenance of our rights as a sovereign and independent State require it.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the conscription of any more men in the State of North Carolina until all persons residing among us, who claim no allegiance, are either conscripted or sent out of the country.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the impressment law as it now exists and we do ask the Executive to permit the people of North Carolina to retain the grain grown in the State for the sustenance of her citizens.

Resolved, That we regard this as a favorable opportunity to reassure our brave soldiers in the field, that no effort will be spared to provide for their wives and children, and that we exhort them not to desert their comrades in arms, but to stand by their rights, hoping that a speedy peace may be the fruit of their toil and danger.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Raleigh *Standard* for publication, and that other papers in the State favorable to peace, be requested to copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Person County, N C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Person county, State of North Carolina.

Should you honor me with your sufferages and elect me, I can only promise to serve you with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions tobe in my place; besides, my opinions and actions in this war are well known to you all—that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters of this county to decide.

ALEX. M. LONG.

July 7th, 1864. 65—1m.

☞ Confederate and Recorder copy one month.

To the Voters of Bertie County:

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS:—I am a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly. If elected I will represent the county faithfully, with a due regard to the interests of both citizens and soldiers. And in my legislative capacity shall be governed, at all times by an earnest desire to promote the general welfare and honor of the State,

I am, respectfully,
Your Fellow-Citizen,
JAMES BOND.

July 7th, 1864. 65—te.

☞ WE are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33—tepd.

☞ We are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS, Esq., for the Senate, and SETH WOODALL and WM. H. AVERA, Esqs., for the House of Commons, as Candidates to represent Johnston county, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. They are true Conservatives, and supporters of Gov. Vance. 28—tepd.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.

May 27. 31—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce LIEUT. R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons. 30—te.

☞ WE are authorized to announce W. J. POPE, as a Candidate for the Sheriffalty of Lenoir County, at the ensuing August election. 61—6tpd.

July 2nd, 1864.

☞ WE are requested to announce W. W. DUNN, as a candidate for re-election, to the House of Commons in Lenior county.

July 1st, 1864. 60—6t.

☞ WE are authorized to announce DR. JOHN F. FOARD a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State.

July 1st, 1864. 60—tc.

☞ Major A. D. CRUDUP, of the 47th Regiment N. C. Troops, is announced by his friends as a candidate to represent Franklin county in the Senate of the next General Assembly. He is a true Conservative and a supporter of Governor Vance. His position in the army precludes the possibility of his canvassing the county; but he hopes that his friends will see that his position is fully represented te the people.

June 27th, 1864. 57—te.

To the Voters of Bertie County!

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for reselection to a seat, to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of our common country. If elected I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity and prosperity of the State.

I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,

P. T. HENRY.

Colerain, Bertie county, June 16, 1864. 49—te.

AUCTION SALES!

BY M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF

IMPORTED GOODS,

BY CATALOGUE.

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH, 1864, COMMENCing at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell, at my sales rooms, No. 2 Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the entire cargoes of steamships

BADGER AND LUCY,

With large consignments ex-ships CHICORA, ALICE, FANNIE, CITY OF PETERSBURG, and other vessels viz:

DRY GOODS.

18 cases white ground prints
16 cases black and white printed muslin
13 cases buckaback towels
11 cases organdis muslins
8 bales army clothes
7 cases super hosiery
7 cases Coats' and Clark's spool cotton
6 cases finishing linen thread
6 bales fancy shirts
4 cases solid, broken and mourning ginghams
3 cases black lustre
3 cases confederate tweeds
3 cases ready made clothing
2 cases checks and stripes, mourning
3 cases coat, vest and bone buttons
2 bales barege
2 cases black satin
2 cases super black broadcloth
2 cases brown holland
4 cases flannel shirts
2 bales mixed meltons
1 bale blue and grey serge
1 bale fancy flannels
1 case black alpaca
1 case black orleans
1 case paper cambric, assorted colors
1 bale mottled alpacas
1 case Beauregard tweeds
1 case southern cloaking
1 case black and white prints
1 case shirting
1 case fancy shawls
1 bale Linos, superior
1 case mosquito netting
1 case ties, gloves, etc
1 bale super broadcloth, assorted colors
1 case Irish linen
1 case pant buttons
1 case black and white pins

SHOES, LEATHERS, ETC.

26 trunks ladie's, gent's and children's shoes
19 cases ladie's, gent's and children's qr bootees extra
6 cases army shoes
7 cases Barton's bleached and brown shoe thread
4 cases fr calf skins
4 cases chamois skins
3 cases morocco skins

COTTON CARDS, CLOTHING, ETC.

35 cases cotton cards, No 10's, part Whittemore's best
1 case wool cards
2 cases card clothing 33x4
2 cases fillering

STATIONERY.

16 cases cap, letter and note paper
2 cases gillott's steel pens
3 cases pen holders

[illegible] AND ROPE.

10 bales gunny bagging
148 coil bale rope

GROCERIES.

238 bags rio coffee
60 barrels brown sugar
60 barrels crushed sugar
183 kits No. 1 mackeral
8 casks cholory
10 boxes sperm candles
10 bags black pepper
10 caddies young hyson tea

HARDWARE, ETC.

8 tons hoop iron
10 kegs nails assorted sizes
4 casks wire
4 cases gun caps
12 bags shot
3 cases knives, files and razors

LIQUORS, ETC.

4 quarter cask pure Cognac Brandy
1 half pipe pure martel brandy
1 quarter pipe pure pinet, castillon & co., brandy.
1 eight pipe pure otard, Dupuy & co., brandy.
10 casks whiskey
12 casks old rum
10 cases holland gin
36 demijohns holland gin

DRUGS, ETC.

30 cases liquorice paste
30 cases liquorice stick
13 casks alcohol
14 casks alum
8 casks epsom salts
9 casks balsam copaiba
9 bbls Tanners oil
42 kegs bi. carb, soda
5 bbls borax
3 cases quinine
3 cases assorted drugs
5 bbls coperas
3 cases potass carb
2 cases blue mass
1 case powd. ipecac
1 case iodide potass and iodine
2 casks soda crystals
2 casks blue stone
1 case phosphorus

July 4, 1864. 62—ts.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

BACON FOR SOLDIER'S FAMILIES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 27, 1864.

To County Commissioners:

I am prepared to sell, at cost, to any of the counties of this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers, a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose. County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon, will communicate with me.

57—tf. THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING!

THE CAUSE AND THE CRISIS DEMAND IT.

A PRAYER MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE Methodist Church, in this City, Daily, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

All Christians and the public are respectfully invited.

Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell—no bell will be rung.

Raleigh, N. C., May 5th, 1864. 12—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

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BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
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BRILLIANT AND CHARMING,
WITH ROMANCES, SKETCHES, TALES OF REAL LIFE, NOVELETTES, INCIDENTS, AND ANECDOTES OF THE WAR!
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS, POETRY, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, WITTICISMS AND MISCELLANY!

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BEAUTIFUL AND THRILLING STORIES:

"THE TRUMP THAT TRIUMPHED;" a Tale of Love.
"JEROME ELLIOT;" a Tale of the War.
"MAUD: OR, THE GHOST FROM BENEATH THE BRIDGE."
"THE REFUGEE'S NIECE," founded on incidents of the War in North Carolina.
"THE DESERTER'S DAUGHTER;" an exciting Tale of Real Life.
"JENNIE ASTON;" a Romance.
"TRIED FOR MURDER;" a Thrilling Romance.
[illegible]
"BLUE AND SCARLETT;" being Incidents and Anecdotes of the War, etc.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

"NON INTERVENTION;"
"THE REFUGEE'S HOME;"
"THE CASTLE OF SPAGNETO;"
"THE DESERTER'S DEN IN DOVER SWAMP.

All these articles, together with an endless variety of

LITERARY MISCELLANY,

are contained in the first three numbers of Vol. IV, 1864, (commencing April 30,) of this really

SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL.

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months, $10 00

The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.

Address,

WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commiesary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Qaartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert F Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W J Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President. *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr. Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

IMPORTANT INVENTION
FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING
OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING OBTAINED A PATENT right for a set of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards, are now prepared to sell to any person, or persons, the right to use said instruments in any State or County in the Southern Confederacy.

With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and brought into use at a very small and trifling expense.

Any number of certificates, as to the great usefulness of said instruments, can be obtained from those who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockade, so as to make them serviceable and fit for use.

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights to any person or persons, to use our patent for said instruments.

It requires but a small outlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from $90 to $100 per day, and from $5,000 to $7,000 can be made in a county, and that in a very short time.

For particulars, as to price, instrument, &c., &c., address

J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
Ringwood P. O., Halifax county, N. C.

June 13, 1864. 45—d&wlm.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
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4		Jas H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5		John W Lea,	William J Hill,
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23	Chas C Blacknall,		
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28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
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30	Frank M Parker,		
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32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33		Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
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37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
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42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos G Singletary,	Tazo L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Worthan,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parke,	Eric Erson,
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Moreheaf,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Wm [illegible]	G Grattiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	[illegible]	Francis T Wheaver,	James Hall,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66		J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexand r MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——

—— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, —— Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 8 th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, —— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 3d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 35th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 38th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 22d, 54th, 57th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st Battalion	Reserve Forces,	Maj.	C. W. Broadfoot.
2d	" "	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d	" "	"	— Hooks.
4th	" "	"	J. M. Reece.
5th	" "	"	W. F. Beasley.
6th	" "	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th	" "	"	W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Cusenut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commissary General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. B M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W S W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Post master General. H St George Offut, of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. H N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 7, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL G. FOWLE.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

Gov. Vance's Appointments.

Trap Hill,	Saturday,	July 9th.
Dobson,	Monday,	" 11th.
Danbury,	Tuesday,	" 12th.
Wentworth,	Thursday,	" 14th.

Friends will please provide a conveyance from place to place.

Questions for Holden.

The Baltimore *American*, one of the organs of Lincoln, alluding to the recent defeat of the bill in Yankee Congress, proposing to amend the Constitution for the total abolition of slavery in the United States, and the fact that only four Democrats voted for it, says:

"Slavery must be abolished before any efforts at reconstruction can be effectual. The loyal people of the United States will accept of no reunion into the basis of which slavery enters as a component part."

This may be regarded as the true position of the whole tribe of Abolitionists North. They still own they are fighting for the restoration of the Union, but it is a *sine qua non* with them, that the Union shall not be restored until slavery is abolished. Thus, it is evident, that the war is prosecuted solely for the extermination of slavery. So long as the South is determined to maintain that institution and holds good her position, so long is the dominant party of the North, not only opposed to a re-union, but opposed to *peace;* because in their estimation, peace would be a long stride towards re-union. The Northern Democrats and the *peace* men there, oppose the war for the reason that war will certainly defeat all hope of re-union.

If this view of the matter is true, and no sane man can doubt it, we ask the Holdenites of North Carolina, what argument or plea can be offered to the North to treat with us for *peace*, so long as she is disposed to prosecute the war for the extermination of slavery? So long as she has the most distant prospect of destroying slavery, what hope is there in negotiations for peace? Until we convince her that she cannot conquer us, and thus destroy slavery, is there any hope of bringing the North to terms? Every sane man must see that our only hope for peace, rests upon the success of our arms. Nothing else will convince the Abolitionists that they cannot conquer us. Nothing else can make the Northern Democrats and peace men so willing to end the war. Nothing else but hard fighting and [illegible] ed and determined effort to *conquer a peace*. At the same time, we should ever hold ourselves in readiness to meet the enemy half way whenever they may manifest any disposition to negotiate.

Holden's Record.

We publish to-day Mr. Holden's record upon various subjects compiled from the files of the Raleigh *Standard*. We invite the attention of our readers to this record. Let them read, ponder, and inwardly digest:

HOLDEN AN ORIGINAL SECESSIONIST!—HE DENOUNCES THE OLD UNION MEN—DID HE TELL THE TRUTH THEN?—IF HE DIDN'T, CAN YOU BELIEVE HIM NOW?

"We have heard the idea recently expressed that a State has no right to secede from the Union—that there is no help from oppression *except* by revolution. In other words, that the States are the creatures of, and dependents on, the Federal Government, and of course subject to physical coercion.—Such an assumption we humbly submit is unsupported by any testimony derived from the Constitution itself or from any single circumstance attending its formation or adoption. It is moreover at war with all regular ideas of free republican government. * * * We hold that as no State could originally have been forced into the Union, none can be forced to remain in, or rather be prevented from going out."—*Standard, Jan.* 15, 1851.

"It is sufficient for us to say that we hold to the right of secession as an original preexisting reserved sovereign right. That whenever the constitution is palpably violated by Congress, * * * or whenever that body fails to carry out the plain provisions of that instrument when required to protect Southern rights, the Union is dissolved and that by a sectional majority."—*Standard, Dec.* 31, 1860.

"All we now ask of the free States is [illegible]" to cease the agitation of the slave question in Congress and to carry out the fugitive slave law in its letter and spirit [illegible]. Let them do this and we march on together—let them refuse and we DISSOLVE!—This is strong language."—*Standard, March* 15, 1851.

"We will stand by the Union as long as the Constitution is executed in good faith and preserved inviolate, and no longer. In the language of the noble-hearted Dickinson, it cannot be denied that the South is the injured and aggrieved party; *nor can it nor ought it to be expected that she will cherish the cold remains of a Union in name*, when all its *Constitutional life and vigor have departed*."—*Standard, June* 18, 1851.

HOLDEN ABUSES OLD LINE WHIGS!

"If preserved at all, (the Union,) as we pray it may be, STATES RIGHTS must do it, but if dissolution should overtake us, it will be owing to the conduct and opinions of such men as the Editor of the *Register*, and those who act with him. They are the disunionists, for instead of standing up for the Constitution on which the Union is based, they tolerate encroachments upon it, apologize for wrongs, and *invite by their language and their action a repetion of the very aggressions which must in the end result in its destruction*."—*Standard, June* 18, 1851.

STILL FOR SECESSION IN 1856, IF FREMONT IS ELECTED.

"The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, he could not carry on the government in the South. No true or decent Southern man could accept office under him, and our people would never submit to have their post offices, custom houses and the like filled with Fremont's Yankee Abolitionists. We could not expect or ask the Northern people to submit in a similar case, and we will not submit. * * * * The Union can neither be administered nor can it exist on sectional grounds."—*Standard, Sep.* 12, 1856.

HOLDEN SAYS OUR SLAVES WOULD PITY US IF WE SUBMITTED TO FREMONT'S ELECTION.

'If the white people of the South should do what is impossible, if they should make up their minds to submit for the sake of the Union to the rule and to the measures of such as Fremont, and Banks, and Giddings, and Burlingamé, they will deserve all the deep and unspeakable degradation to which they will descend. Even the true Constitutional men of the North, who are now contending for us as men never men contended before, and who are keeping the battle from our dwellings, will regard them with pity, and scorn, and their very slaves will jeer them for their meanness, imbecility and cowardice.'—*Standard, Oct.* 1, 1856.

HOLDEN EATS FIRE WITH CLINGMAN.

GOOD LICK.—The Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, in a letter addressed to a democratic committee in Mecklenburg County, published in the Charlotte *Democrat* of the 21st of October, among many other true and good things, says:

'But the leaders among our enemies [the Black Republicans] are to my certain knowledge, the meanest and most contemptible creatures upon earth, excepting only those in the South that are willing to be governed by them.'—*Standard, Nov.* 1, 1856.

HOLDEN ABUSES RAYNER AND KNOW NOTHINGS BECAUSE THEY WON'T EAT FIRE.

'Mr. Rayner, a Southern man, says the South ought to submit to Fremont's election—Mr. Fillmore, a Northern man, has declared that the South *ought not to submit*, and that the triumph of Fremont would lead inevitably to the destruction of the Union. There are Know-nothings in North Carolina who agree with Mr. Rayner—not many, thank God.'—*Standard, Nov.* 5, 1856.

HOLDEN'S BLOOD HAS'NT COOLED IN 1859.

On November 26th, 1859, Mr. Holden avowed his principles as follows:

"He (the Editor of the Register, i. e., John W. Syme, the secession Editor) declares in his issue of the 19th that the South will never submit to the election of Seward or any sectional Republican.—We unite with him in the declaration. We do so deliberately and emphatically."

At that time Graham and Brown and Boyden and Donnell and Ramsay and Gilmer and Vance, were battling against the pernicious principle which Holden sustained so 'deliberately and emphatically,' that the election of a Republican candidate would justify a dissolution of the Union. They found in the 'Pharisee' a formidable opponent.

1860 FINDS HIM STILL FOR WAR.

"If a Black Republican or sectional President shall be elected in 1860, we will go with the South—we will stand side by side with the sons of Virginia and South Carolina, as our ancestors did at Yorktown and Cowpens, and we will do it, clinging to the constitution and despising the forms of a vicious, oppressive and usurping Union. That will be its character under Black Republican rule, and for one we will never bow our head to its degrading yoke. We mean what we say. We have considered the whole subject calmly, and we are prepared for the consequences."—[*North Carolina Standard, Jan.*, 11, 1860.]

HE ADVISES THE SOUTH TO SECEDE AND MAKE WAR IF LINCOLN IS ELECTED.

"Must we wait until this change is made? Shall Court against us? We are for meeting the enemy at the threshold—for vanquishing him or for being vanquished along before his law, his adjudications against us are made. If the people of the South are true to themselves, they will never be troubled by the decisions of Black Republican judges. But if they submit to the inauguration and rule of Black Republicans, they will bind themselves to submit likewise to the decisions of an abolition court. It will be too late to resist the court after having submitted to the President. That is our view of it."—*Standard, Jan.* 11, 1860.

HOLDEN ADMITS IN 1861 THAT HE WAS AN ORIGINAL SECESSIONIST.

"As soon as Lincoln called for troops to make war on the South, we denounced him as a usurper and turned our back on the old Union without end. We did this too with the most certain consistency for we had always held that the State had a right to secede for cause."—*Standard, Oct.* 30, 1861.

HOLDEN ADMITS THE ORIGINAL SECESSIONISTS, (OF WHOM HE WAS ONE) WERE IN PART RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR.

"The war is the result of the course of the abolitionists of the North and the secessionists of the South, acting and re-acting on each other. The border or bread-stuff States are not responsible for it."—*Standard, Nov.* 27, 1863.

HOLDEN TRIES TO GET EVERYBODY INTO THE WAR! READ HIS RECORD BEFORE HE BECAME A CANDIDATE. LAST MAN AND LAST DOLLAR!

'RALEIGH, May 22d, 1861.

'About six o'clock, p. m., the ordinance offered by Mr. Craige *was adopted unanimously—every member voting in the affirmative*. This ordinance repeals the ordinance of 1786, by which the Federal Constitution was ratified, and declares North Carolina a sovereign and independent State.

'Thus was the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration gloriously celebrated by the delegates of the people in Convention assembled. North Carolina has been slow to act, but she has acted finally. We think she has acted wisely, from first to last. Henceforth her destinies are with the States of the South; and she will make good her act of the 20th of May, 1861, with her last dollar and her last man, if such a sacrifice should be required at her hands.' *Standard May* 22d, 1861.

HE SAYS THE SOUTH CAN'T OFFER PEACE.

'The South cannot make overtures, for she is fighting for existence, and any offer on her part to treat would be considered a sign of weakness and fear. All she asks is to be let alone. She is not let alone as long as the foot of an enemy is on the soil of the Confederate States and just so long as a single enemy is on her soil, just so long will she fight. This is as little as she can do. If she were to offer less to her enemies, or attempt to do less, she would be unworthy of the spirit and manhood of her people.'—*Standard, June* 10, 1861.

MUST FIGHT—BLOOD AND THUNDER.

'Fight! Fight!! Five little letters contain the only solution of the difficulties which now hang over the Confederacy. We talk of combining our forces—of withdrawing from the sea coast—of advancing into the Northern States—of the disaffection in the North—that she is growing tired of the war—that she is bankrupt—that she cannot raise more forces—that France and England must interfere, and all that, but we repeat what we have often said, that nothing will do but to FIGHT. We must fight—all the time—wherever the enemy shows himself—and we must fight for victory—for peace—for independence—for bread, for everything.'—*Standard, June* 14, 1862.

HOLDEN SAYS WE CAN'T GET PEACE EXCEPT BY WHIPPING THE YANKEES.

'How shall we obtsin it (peace)? By resting on our arms? By desertion and straggling and all kinds of expedients to avoid service? By waiting for the Northwest to secede from the Northeast? By depending on foreign intervention? Fellow-citizens, soldiers, these are not the roads to peace. We shall obtain this great blessing only when we shall have thoroughly defeated the enemy at all points and endured the privations, the losses and the sufferings of war, until that enemy shall have despared of success. This is the road to peace, there seems to be no other road to it.

* * * * * 'Now is the time to present our compact front at every point. We can lose nothing by it, but on the contrary gain everything. * * *

It makes no difference whether we approve of the measures by which the war was brought on or not; we are in it and we must fight it out. We deplore these measures as much as any one but they belong to the unalterable past. We cannot change them nor their consequences be deploring them. We can only profit by them in the future. *We repeat we must fight. There is no other way to peace but by submission to Abraham Lincoln.* Who thinks of that? Are we ready to swear allegiance to his government. It is not the government that it was but a rank and bloody usurpation. * * * Peace is to be desired above all earthly blessings *but it can be reached only through blood and suffering.*"

Holden now abuses Vance for agreeing to the above sentiments.

King Caucus Rampant.

Holden says he is opposed to caucuses and conventions, although it is well known he is the progenitor of caucuses and conventions in North Carolina. While he declares his opposition to caucuses, &c., at the same time he urges his friends throughout the State to hold primary *meetings*, (a rose by any other name will smell as sweet,) in order to bring out Holden men for the Legislature in the different counties. It is all right to have caucuses and hold conventions for the purpose of bringing out candidates "of the straitest sect"—but it is all wrong, highly criminal, and deserving of the severest animadversion, for the *people* to meet together and declare their preference for Gov. Vance. A Vance meeting is an injury to the "crops"—but for the "brethren" to meet together and declare for Holden would help the crops better than a copious shower during the present drouth.

We have before us the *Progress* of yesterday, in which the Editor, addressing the Holdenites of this county, says:

"*We are all bound* by the mass meeting, and every man on our (Holden's) ticket is entitled to a zealous support."

Thus, according to the *Progress*, all the Holdenites in this county *are bound* by the mass meeting that nominated the Holden candidates. How *bound?* By the 'H. O. A.' oath? Will the Editor enlighten us? Can it be possible that in the good old county of Wake that men are '*bound*' by a mass meeting to vote for a man, even against their consent? And yet it would seem that those who participated in the mass meeting are 'bound' to go the whole ticket, whether right or wrong—whether tasteful or not. The *Progress* says so, and the *Progress* knows—of course it knows. Was that paper ever known to tell anything but the truth? We repeat the question, called mass meeting, composed of not one-twentieth show a more arbitrary disposition than this? This 'King's name is a tower of strength' in the estimation of the *Progress*.

Temper of the North.

In order that our readers may see what is the temper of the Yankee House of Representatives, we annex the vote on several sets of resolutions, the first offered by Green Clay Smith of Ky. The vote was taken the present session:

"*Whereas*, A most desperate, wicked and bloody rebellion exists in this the jurisdiction of the United States, and the safety and security of personal and national liberty depend upon its absolute and utter extinction: Therefore,

"*Resolved*, That it is the political, civil, moral, and sacred duty of the people to meet it, fight it, and forever destroy it, thereby establishing perfect and unalterable liberty."

Only sixteen of the party voted against it. Last Monday Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, presented resolutions:

"That the present war against the armed insurgents, banded under the name of the Southern Confederacy, was brought on by a wicked and wholly inexcusable rebellion, and all those engaged in, or aiding and abetting it, have incurred the name of public enemies, and should be treated as such.

"That in the struggle now going on for the safety of our country and free government there is no middle ground on which any good citizen or true patriot can stand, neutrality or indifference, or anything short of a hearty support of the Government, being a crime where the question is between loyalty and treason."

Both of these were *unanimously* adopted.

First—As to restoration without conditions precedent, Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, Democrat, on January 8th, presented resolutions, affirming that the rebels "have a right to return to their domestic institutions as they were before the war, and to elect Representatives to Congress, without any conditions precedent." On the motion to lay on the table only *forty-two*, less than half of the party, voted in the negative.

Second—As to the policy of negotiation, Mr. Baldwin, of Massachusetts, Union, on January 8th, presented a resolution that "every proposition to negotiate with the rebel leaders should be rejected without hesitation or delay." Only *sixteen* of the party, less than a fifth, voted in the negative.

Third—As to Federal emancipation, Mr. Edgerton, of Indiana, democrat, on December 18th, presented a resolution condemning the proclamations of the President in regard to emancipation, and asserting "the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively." Sixty six of the party, about two-thirds, voted against the motion to lay on the table.

Fourth—As to summary arrests by military authority, Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, democrat, on March 1st, presented a resolution, that the military arrest and banishment of Vallandigham were "acts of mere arbitrary power, the inpalpable violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States." Only *forty-seven*, but little more than one-half of the party voted in the affirmative.

ANOTHER TORY RAID.

A band of Tennessee Tories, numbering 50, made a descent on Catalooche, in Haywood county, on Sunday night last. They captured and carried off young Bennett, Esq., and his son, and Mr. Levi Caldwell and his son, all respectable citizens. They also carried off quite a number of horses. Henry's scouts, at last accounts, were on their trail, and woe be to the rascals if they overtake them.—*Asheville News.*

CONFIDENCE—OUR DUTY.

It is evident since the repulse and terrible slaughter of the Yankees when they attempted to get possession of Kennesaw, that the Confidence and spirits of our people are greatly improving. We observe that the anxiety to sell superfluities, articles that can not be gotten away in a hurry, is subsiding to a great extent. We have no idea that our rail-roads are beseiged for transportation anything like what was the case a while back. In this we wish to do no injustice to the inhabitants of the Gate City.—We have all along contended that it was true courage to look danger in the face and prepare for every contingency. The reports of the treatment of women and children by the incarnate friends called Yankees, are enough to make every creature of every age, sex and color desire to keep out of their power, as the ancient Jew was taught to avoid and detest the contaminating presence of the leper.—These reports once came from a distance; but now our neighbors and acquaintances give us accounts of the damning deeds of the hell-hound; and we cannot if we would, avoid believing them. Such acts as are daily recited in our ears as perpetrated against innocent women and helpless infants—too shocking even to be mentioned in public print, are enough to make the loving mother, the virtuous wife, the pure-hearted maiden fly from the approach of these fiends with more horror and more alacrity, than they would leap from the lurid flames of their burning home.

But it is plain that confidence is increasing. The people, unused to the movements of great armies and their strategical management, very naturally felt at first great anxiety. They could not understand how it was that Johnston could be flanked so repeatedly above, and yet be able to prevent such a movement nearer Atlanta. They did not stop to calculate the immense danger to the enemy by lengthening his line of communication, and by fritting away his strength and his numbers in his repeated charges upon our breastworks. Now, however, they seem to realize fully that Johnston can prevent Sherman's flanking movements and compell him if he advance at all to do so directly over his brave troops. They realize, further, that Atlanta will not be quietly surrendered, and that when the only route left for the advance of the enemy is tried, he is driven back with tremendous slaughter. They catch, too, the inspiring courage of our brave men brought down here, who, though wounded and suffering, never allow one doubt to cross their minds as to the terrible thrashing reserved for Sherman.

The feeling is gaining ground among our people, and we see no reason why it should not be indulged, that General Sherman is in an extremely bad fix, from which he would be delighted to extricate himself honorably and safely if he could. Can he advance? His flanking manœuvres have failed, and his direct attack has proven most disastrous. Can he get back? Never with his army as he started. No, nor with half of it. In fact, whenever he starts back his case will be far worse than was Gen. Banks in his Red River expedition—his destruction will be inevitable.

There is always danger of sinking into too great a sense of security, of becoming too self-reliant, and, of course too unmindful of the Hill whence cometh our help. Our first duty is to guard against this fatal error—this destructive sin. Whilst entertaining every proper confidence in our great leaders, let us remember they are but instruments in the hand of Him who accomplishes His own will with men, and let us look to Him to guide them in their plans, and to sustain our noble soldiers in their dangerous duties. The request, the earnest pressing request from our soldiers in the trenches to the people at home is, "pray for us." There may be scoffers at home. There may be those here who doubt the efficacy of prayer, and are forgetful of the prayer-meetings—but there are few, if any, such among the [illegible] tion, and the songs of Zion mingle with the [illegible] of the halls.—*Atlanta Realster.*

EXCESSIVE FASTIDIOUSNESS.

A friend told us that in a considerable city where he once resided, there lived a gentleman whose fastidiously neat and cleanly habits were noticeable by all his acquaintances. He was a most elegant gentleman, perfectly *au fait* in all the secrets of the *suaviter in modo*, and the exquisite arrangements of nice and elegant dressing. His immaculate white clothes fitted to a fault, his movements were perfectly precise in their adjustment to a body that was inimitably modelled and facinating in its perfectly flexible adaptability to all the styles and movements of genteel and polite bearing. The gentleman visited a crowded church one night. The minister was unusually eloquent and affecting in his discourse. The immense congregation was swayed to smiles or tears at the will of the impressive orator. An enthusiastic religious impression prevailed. The preacher reached his climax; all eyes were dimmed with tears, but our fastidious gentleman, though a marked and prominent member of the church, sat unmoved. At this critical and impressive moment, he slowly and precisely drew forth his immaculate white handkerchief; curious eyes were watching him; the wonder grew; the wander and gratification that he was not wholly immovable to the fascinations of religious eloquence.—That he should weep, was the earnest hope, and ardent desire of the congregation. He carefully laid the linen over his hand, more carefully moved it toward the upper portion of the pure white duck coat sleeve on his left arm, and with the utmost delicate tenderness, clasped in its folds, between his thumb and finger, a small black bug, which he gently deposited on the floor, and then quietly resumed his attention to the discourse.

A PATRIOTIC BOY.

A clergyman informs us of an incident which came under his observation in Petersburg, Va., that we take infinite pleasure in according. A soldier arrived amid a drenching rain, bare headed, having lost his hat while the train was moving rapidly. Approaching our informant, the soldier inquired where he could get a hat? He was informed that the stores were all closed, and that one could not be procured in the city. A lad, aged about ten years, overhearing the conversation, quickly informed the soldier that he could have his cap. "But," says the soldier, "what will you do for one, sonny?" "I have a straw hat," replied the boy, "and it is warm enough now to wear that."—*Petersburg Express.*

A WOMAN WITH HORNS.

The New York *Observer*, of the 12th inst., contains a letter from its correspondent at Larnsca, in the Island of Cyprus—Turkish dominions,—describing a most remarkable lusus nature recently discovered there. It is nothing less than a woman with horns growing out of her head! She has one large horn on the side of her head of the size and consistency of an ordinary ram's horn, besides three or four cornicles on other parts of the head. The writer states that he has seen her, and that she has been visited by nearly all the Consuls and Europeans in that place, some of whom are making an effort to secure her for exhibition.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg—Official from Gen. Lee.

GREENSBORO', July 5.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 4th is received here.

No news of importance.

The Petersburg *Express* of Saturday says, last night at about 10 o'clock a heavy fire of musketry commenced on our centre, and continued very rapid for twenty minutes. It was thought at first that a general engagement had commenced. It ceased, however, and the opinion of those who heard it was that the Yankees had assaulted our lines and were, as usual, repulsed.

The reporter of the New York *Times* and Philadelphia *Press*, says John B. Vangilden was brought in to-day.

All quiet along the lines, except occasional shelling.

The following official dispatch was received at the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS, July 1.

Secretary of War:

Gen. Beauregard reports that a feeble demonstration was made by the enemy on a portion of Gen. Johnston's line about 5 p. m, yesterday. His skirmishers, supported by two lines of troops, drove in our line of skirmishers, which was re-established at dark.

In the various conflicts with the enemy's cavalry, in their late expeditions against the railroads, besides their killed and wounded left on the field, were captured 1000 prisoners, 13 pieces of artillery, 30 wagons, and horses; ordinance stores, and several hundred negroes.

(signed) R. E LEE.

The following press dispatch is copied from the *Whig:*

Petersburg, July 2.—There was some firing on our lines from batteries seven and ten, resulting from a supposed advance of the enemy on Jenkin's front, while relieving picket. It lasted 30 minutes and amounted to nothing.

Nothing doing but shelling on the front of the enemy.

Passengers report heavy firing in the direction of Petersburg yesterday morning.

From Mississippi.

MERIDIAN, July 6.

A special dispatch to the *Clarion*, from Brandon, says the Yankees occupied Jackson at noon yesterday.

General Slocumb says his object is to destroy railroads and bridges, and then return to Vicksburg. His force is estimated at 2,500.

Heavy firing was heard to-day between Jackson and Canton.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH BOLTING CLOTHS.

1 CASE CARLILE'S NEEDLES, GOLD EYED, ASSORTED, in each paper, 1 to 5.
1 case English Blue Stone.
10 Gross Matches.
1 case Anchor Brand French Bolting Cloths, 5, 8, 9 and 10.
1 case best English Glue.

H. M. BROWN & CO.

Hillsboro', July 7th, 1864. 65—2t.

Warrenton Female Collegiate Institute.

THE 47TH SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL COMmence July 14th. Towels, Sheets, Pillow Cases, and Lights must be furnished.

For particulars apply to

JULIUS WILCOX, Principal.

July 7, 1864. 65—2tpd

$500 REWARD.

[illegible] SUBSCRIBER ON THE NIGHT [illegible] and likely. Her mane lies on the left side, [illegible] old, large [illegible] alry. Any person that will return said mare [illegible] the above reward.

JESSE VANNOY.

Wilbars, N. C., July 6, 1864. 13—w6w

Sarah A. Dupree, and others, vs. Peter C. Dupree, Mary A. Dupree, and others. } Petition for partition of slaves. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Wake County. To August Term, 1864.

It appearing that Peter C. Dupree, one of the defendants in the above cause is absent from the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him. Advertisement is hereby made for the said Peter C. Dupree, to appear at the August Term of said Court to plead answer or demur to the said petition.

Witness, J. J. Ferrell Clerk of said Court at office in the city of Raleigh this 5th day of July, A. D., 1864.

[SEAL] J. J. FERREL, C. C. C.

July 7th, 1864. 13—w6w.

Conscript Office.

RALEIGH, July 4th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 22.

1. THE SUPREME COURT HAVING DECIDED IN THE case of Walton, that the principals of substitutes ARE liable, by law, to military duty, all such persons as were bound by any Judge to abide the decision in Walton's case, are required to report immediately to the Enrolling Officer of their respective counties, or they will forfeit their bonds and be arrested and sent to camp.

District Enrolling Officers will hold their Local Officers responsible for a strict execution of this order.

* * * * * *

By order of the Commandant,

E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

July 6th, 1864. 64—6t.

Chief En. Office 1st Cong. Dist., N. C.,

MURFREESBORO', June 30, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.

1. ALL WHITE MALES BETWEEN THE AGES OF 17 and 50, (whether heretofore exempt from conscription or not,) and all male free negroes between the ages of 18 and 50, will assemble at the following times and places, viz:

Those in Washington county, at Plymouth, on 15th of July.
Those in Martin county, at Williamston, on 20th of July.
Those in Bertie county, at Windsor, on 28rd of July.
Those in Northampton county, at Jackson, on 28th of July.
Those in Hertford county, at Murfreesboro', on 1st of August.

II. County Enrolling Officers and (in their absence) the Commanding Officers of the Regiments of Militia, are charged with the duty of disseminating this order throughout their respective counties, and they will be held to the strictest accountability for the manner in which their duty is executed.

(Signed.) HUGH L. COLE, Capt. and Chief E. O. 1st C. D. N. C.

HD'QRS CHIEF MED. EX. BOARD, 1ST CONG. DIST., N. C., June 30, 1864.

The undersigned, Chairman of the Medical Examining Board for the 1st Congressional District of North Carolina, gives notice that he will be present at the times and places specified in the above order, for the purpose of examining such persons liable to conscription as may present themselves before his Board.

(Signed.) HENRY K. COCHRAN, Asst. Surg. P. A. C. S. & Ch'mn Board.

July 6th, 1864. 64—td.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS HAVE this day associated themselves together under the name and style of

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business. All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co.

Raleigh, June 22d, 1864. 53—3w.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SHEET-IRON AT AUCTION!!!

ON THURSDAY, JULY 14TH, WE WILL SELL IN FRONT of our Sales Room, 200 or more sheets of Imported Sheet-Iron, 24 and 30 inches wide and 6 feet long, weighing from 12 to 20 pounds. A rare opportunity is thus afforded, to planters and others, to furnish themselves with an almost indispensable article for boiling Sorghum and Syrup.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

63—td.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL BEGIN on Wednesday, the 20th of July, and continue twenty weeks.

Parents, who wish to secure rooms for their daughters, will please inform us immediately, as we cannot provide for a very large number of boarders.

Pupils are requested to bring books, slates, music, &c., and to be present at the opening of the Session.

For terms, &c., address

E. E. PARHAM, Warrenton, N. C.

July 4, 1864. 62—4tpd.